| 11342 | | EDITOR AN | (D | PROPRIETOR. |
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| PPICE | M. | W. CORNER | or | FULTON AND NASSAU STS. |
| Volum | | XXX | | |

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -SAM.

EAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Symmetry Singing, Dancing, &c.—Young Aprila on the Flying Trapels. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sing-

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—PROPERSOR WISE MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 37 and 39 Bowery.—
IMPURIES. BINGING, DANCING, PANTOMIME, &c.—THE
REMOR SPT. Matines at Two o'Clock. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklys.—ETHIOPIAN MIN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. BROADWAY ATHEN BUM, Broadway, —GRAND SCHNIC LAGRICUS —PANDRAMA OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN EU-LOSE MALLOS AT TWO O'Clock.

STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART-Corner HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS-Junction of DeKalb and

New York, Wednesday, November 8, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers. OFFICIAL. Year Ending May 1, 1865.

HERALD.....\$1,095,000 Times...... 368,150 Evening Post...... 169,427 World...... 100,000 NEW YORK HERALD......\$1,095,000 Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.. 871,229

THE NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

The returns received of the State elections held yester day are barely sufficient to show that the republicans are gain victorious, and that the vote everywhere is unusually small. The canvass in this State has been unattended among the people with the usual animation, and much of its interest is therefore lost. The republican majority in the State will be from fifteen to twenty thousand, down from thirty-six thousand to twenty-five thousand. The proposition to make our State bounty loan of thirty

millions of dollars a twelve years debt, instead of ordering its payment next year by the lovying of a special

ticket is still in doubt, a republican majority has unquestionably been returned to the Legislature, by which the ratification by that State of the slavery prohibitien amendment to the national constitution is so

Massachusetts Wisconsin and Minnesota, which also elected State officers yesterday, went largely for the republicans, as was of course anticipated. General Banks is among the Congressmen elect in Massachusetts. In Maryland an election was held for county officers

and to fill certain Congressional, legislative and judicial vacancies. Mr. Thomas, the republican candidate for Congress in the Second district, composed of the first seven wards of Baltimore city and Harford county, was

Two days later news from Europe is brought by the Cube at Balifay .

the 27th ult., with all the pomp of a state funeral and in the presence of an immense throng, comprising nearly all the most distinguished persons in the kingdom. The Empress Eugenie had addressed a private letter of condence to Lady Falmaraton. lolence to Lady Talmerston.

The proposed reconstruction of the Cabinet with Rus-

from the London press. The arrangement is only accepted till a better can be mad-.

Arrests of supposed Fenians on board American ships potinued. The latest capture effected by the British was a supposed correspondent of the Ne York Tribune, in whose possession were found a note-book and a revolver. All three were detained by the

United States five-twenties were quoted at 63 a 64 in

MISCELLANEOUS.

The interview on Monday, noticed in yesterday's Humano, of a delegation of Baltimore ladies with Presi-dent Johnson, to sue for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, has deat Johnson, to suctor the parton of the resulted in giving us an official announcement as to what disposition is to be made of the robel chieftain, and in showing the entire correctness of the statements made in our columns on the 27th and 29th ult., to the effect for the crime of treason. The President, in courteously but firmly declining to accode to the request of the ladies, expressed his regret that the importance of the question to the whole nation necessarily restrained all private sympathy, and announced that complete arrangements had been made for the early legal trial of Davis, a cord-

ing to the laws of the land.

The sentence passed upon Wirs, the Andersonville jailor, by the court martial before which he was tried has been approved by President Johnson, and the prisoner is to be hanged on Friday of this week, between six o'clock in the morning and noon. Wirz was visited on Monda last by the proper military officer, who informed him of his fate, and the time of his execution, and read to him the death warrant. The doomed man conducted himself with apparent composure throughout the solumn pro-

The members of the Florida Reconstruction Conven hasse on the 25th of that month, and on the same day the message of Provisional Governor Marvin was de-livered and read to the body. It is a document of much apparent earnestness, and meets all the questions at issue with directness and candor. The Governor does privilege of voting on the negroes, and believes Congress will not demand this concession on the part of the States lately in revolt as an indispensable preliminary to the admission of their representatives; but he urges upon the convention, as a matter of the plainest justice as well as of wisdom, that laws for the most complete protection of the freedmen's civil rights be passed, and that their testimony be received in the courts. Without these, he says, the colored people will have no safeguards against the impositions of cruel or dishonest employers, and with them he thinks this emancipated people will be generally con-tented, industrious and enterprising, even in the absence of the exercise of the ballot. He also recommends that the convention declare the secession ordinance not re-pealed, but null and void, and advocates the adoption by pealed, but null and void, and advocates the adoption by the Legislature of the amendment to the national con-stitution forever prohibiting slavery throughout the country. It is not believed that the members of the convention will come up to Governor Marvin's standard of progress, since nearly all of them were elected as unsof progress, since nearly all of them were elected as unequivocal opponents of granting any privileges whatever to the negroes, and, though no opposition is expected to the negroes, and, though no opposition is expected to the net recognizing the abolition of slavery, it is supposed that the State robel war debt will not be repudiated, and that the secession ordinance will not be declared mill, but merely be repealed.

The South Carolina Legislature has elected ex-Governor John L. Manning United States Senator for the short term, ending in 1867. Provisional Governor Perry, as we have been chosen for announced, has been chosen for

as we have her tof re amounted, has been chosen for the long term. The Leg stature has also elected Benja-

min F. Dunkin Chief Justice of the State, to fill the place

agress and the Legislature and county officers

Provisional Governor Propose, of Alabama. On Monday last, by special invitation, a number of gentlemen of this city met the Governor, and also General Wager Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Alabama, to listen to their statements concerning the condition and wants of the State. The destitution in certain regions is very great, and it appears that unless relief is afforded thousands must perish. This suffering is by no means confined to the freedmen. As an indication of a growing interest in a subject to which we have repeatedly called attention in our columns, we are glad to learn that our citizens are moving in this matter, and perpose to hold a public meeting next week in this city for the purpose of arousing the people and inaugurating practical relief measures.

ractical relief measures. Commodore Craven was yesterday arraigned before the Commodore Craven was yesterday arraigned before the court martial in Washington of which Vice Admiral Farragut is president, on charge of failing to use sufficient exertion, while in command of the steamahip Niagara, to capture the robei ram Stonewall, then lying in the Spanish port of Ferrol. The Commodore, on being asked if he had objections to any member of the court, named Captain Aiden, and that gentleman was exceed from marging. Without upsing a response to the court, named appears Audet, and taggettenance was cused from serving. Without urging a response to the question of guilty or innocent, the court adjourned till to-day, to enable the accused to procure counsel.

The insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica, which commenced in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, appears to be a much more serious affair than it was at

first supposed, and the insurrectionists are carrying it on with great ferocity. It broke out on the 11th of October, and on the 16th not a single white person remained in the parish, many of them having been killed and the remainder having fled to save their lives. It is reported that the negroes are guilty of the grossest outrages, torturing their prisoners and mutilating the bodies of the dead. A number of the insurrectionists had been captured and executed by the British authorities, and martial law had been proclaimed by the Governor. The State Department at Washington has received official information of the facts already given in the HERALD re garding two Spanish war vessels having been tendered by the Captain General of Cuba and accepted by the English officials to assist in quelling the rebellion. Our Con-sul in Kingston, Jamaica, expresses the opinion that several months will be required to suppress it, and hopes that an American war steamer will be sent thither imme-diately. It is believed that the outbreak had been in preparation for a considerable time, and that it is designed the extermination of the whites, of whom there are only ten thousand in the entire island, while the num-

Six chiefs of the Fox tribe of Indians yesterday had a conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington relative to their difficulties with the Sacs. Both these tribes were placed together by governmen on a reservation in Kansas; but the two could not agree, and the Foxes removed to Iowa, where they wish to re-main, their chiefs saying it is impossible for them to live with the Sacs. They are to have an interview with the President soon.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Thursday, the 7th of December, the day chosen by President Johnson, for the annual thanksgiving occasion

A bill was vesterday introduced in the Senate of the Pennessee Legislature to authorize the sale of th fermitage estate, the home of General Jackson, which is the property of the State, excepting two acres sur-rounding the tomb of the hero, providing that the land be divided into lots and sold to the highest bidder.

No new cases of cholers in our harbor are reported at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday i was resolved to have a thorough medical examination to-day of the facts connected with the disease o board the Atalanta. A revenue cutter has been tendered for service to the city authorities by the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the offer of the Secretary of the Navy, noticed yesterday, of any unemployed blockade runner at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. As there is now no blockade runner there suitable for receiving the unin-fected passengers of the Atalanta, it is supposed that the old recaiving ship North Carolina will be sent to the Lower Quarantine for that purpose. There was a mee ng last night of eminent physicians and citizens to ing last night of eminent physicians and citizens to devise proper measures to be taken in the event of the choicra making its appearance in the city. It was proposed to raise a fund of fifty thousand dollars to establish hospitals in every ward for the reception of the sick and to make other necessary arrangements to prevent the spread of the disease. Committees were appointed, and it was resolved to hold a larger meeting soon. The steamship Europe was yesterday released from detention at the

Lower Quarantine, and allowed to come to the city.

A largely attended meeting of the New York Historica avenue and Eleventh street, at which an interesting paper on the Christian catacombs of Rome was read by Mr.

Twesty-seventh street, to listen to the remarks of one of their ministers from New Jersey, who delivered to them

The funeral of Mr. John P. Cooke, the musical composer and orchestra leader, took place yesterday after-noon at Trinity chapel, in West Twenty-fifth street, and was largely attended by members of the musical and theatrical professions and citizens generally. Mr. Cooke was aged forty-five, and was a native of Eng but for the last fifteen years of his life made this city

his place of residence and professional labor.

The balloon bridal, which has been in contemplatio or so long a time, will take place this day, the weather permitting. The names of the happy pair are Miss Mary Wost Allan, of St. Louis, and Dr. J. F. Boynton, of

Byracuse.
During a quarrel yesterday morning at a drinking house on the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-ninth street, between two men named Daniel McDonald, alias stabbed the former in the neck, causing death soon after. Goodman was arrested and locked up to await he result of a coroner's investigation of the matter, which will take place to-day.

Extensive efforts were made on Monday night to flood

the city with counterfeits of the ten dollar bills of the Albany City Bank. A number of the bogus notes were Albany City Bank. A number of the bogus notes were offered by various persons at different places in Broad-way, and four men, named Lorimer Payton, David Fowler, John Walker and William Nelson, were arrested on charges of attempting to pass them. Yesterday the Court and committed to await the result of a further

A fire on Monday night in Binghamton, N. Y., de-A fire on Monday night in Binghamton, N. Y., de-stroyed the Franklin House and other property, alto-gether valued at twenty thousand dollars, on which the insurance is fifteen thousand dollars. The stock market was, on the whole, steady yester-

day, but it closed feverish. Governments were inactive and barely steady. Gold closed firm at 147%.

There was a more active movement in trade circles yesterday, stimulated by the continued high price of gold, and a fair business was done in both foreign and domestic produce, generally at improved prices. Grodull, nominal and lower. Potroleum was more active and firmer. On 'Change flour was higher. Wheat was a shade higher. Corn was also firmer. Pork was irregular and heavy. Beef was steady. Lard was firm

The market for beef cattle was substantially the s this week as last. The range of prices was from 9c. to 18c., with a few at either extreme. The bulk of the sales were at 13c. a 16 %c. ; prime, 17c. a 18c. Comm cattle predominated, while strictly prime were in mode rate supply. Milch cows were in fair supply, and price took a very wide range. Vesls were steady at 10c. a 14%c. Sheep and lambs were firm, and prices varied from \$4 25 to \$8 50. Hogs were active and firmer, and the sales were at from 13c to 14%. The total receipts were 6,317 beeves, 91 cows, 848 veals, 20,482 sheep and lambe, and 14,140 hogs.

Nor ONE.-How many of the late insurgent States, in their work of reconstruction, have met the condition of a legislative ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing and prohibiting slavery throughout the United State? Not one. How many will be accepted by President Johnson, as fit for Congress, without this ratification? Not one. How many will come up with the ratification? From present appearances, not one

The Elections Yesterday-The Result in

From the returns before us of the elections yesterday in half a dozen States there is very little in the results for democratic congratulations, except in the saving of New Jersey-if they have saved her. In the State of New York, upon a deficiency in the popular vote, as compared with that of last November, of perhaps two hundred thousand, the republicans have the advantage of a considerably increased majority. From the loss of the democrats in the city their losses throughout the State will probably put them in a minority of from fifteen to twenty thousand. We should guess it will be more likely to exceed twenty than to fall below fifteen thousand.

The odds, however, were all against the democrats from the start, and the October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were calculated to chill them. Thus, after all, it appears that the malign influences of the copperheads, the Vallandighams, the Buchanans and Jerry Blacks, outside of New York, were too strong to be overcome by the Johnsonian democratic principles of the Albany platform, although the ticket upon this platform was headed by one of the foremost soldiers of the war, who was endorsed by General Sherman while denouncing the copperheads from stem to stern.

The question recurs, what will be the political consequences of this New York election? What course will the democracy now pursue? What ground will they take in reference to President Johnson's conditions precedent to the rebellious States-such as the ratification of the great constitutional amendment—the declaration that secession and all its works are null and void, and the repudiation of the debts of the rebellion in every shape and form? The election being over, we may now expect some opinion upon these subjects from the shent-per-shent managers of the World, who have been playing fast and loose with the administration, and embarrassing the honest democracy with their double dealings.

We now enter upon a new chapter in our political history, and whatever line of action may henceforward be pursued by the New York democratic leaders, the Southern States will do well to follow throughout the good advice of President Johnson.

The Anglo-Rebel Cotton Loan-The Last

Kick of the Bondholders.

The British holders of the rebel seven per cent cotton loan are in a very bad way. They are beginning to see through the grindstone. They had in the London Tavern, on the 18th of October, a regular Irish wake over the corpse of their Southern confederacy, and they tried to console themselves that its debts of honor would at least be paid by the heirs at law; but the effort was a failure. They will, with the arrival in England of the steamers which left this port on Saturday, realize the astounding fact that their so-called "Confederate cotton loan bonds" belong to the category of South Sea bubbles, Yazoo speculations and morus multicaulis investments. President Johnson's despatch to the Provisional Governor of Georgia, which went out for England Saturday, in which he says that "it should at once be made known, at home and abroad, that no debt contracted for the purpose of dissolving the Union can or ever will be paid by taxes levied on the people for such purposes," knocks the bottom out of the tub, nd breaks it up past all mending. ing of these English rebel bondholders in the don Tavern for the discussion of this despatch of President Johnson will be a doleful

Meantime these anxious bondholders do not

utterly despair. First, they proceed to inquire how stands the case. Messrs. Terrell & Co., of London, address a note to Messrs. Emile Erlanger & Co., of Paris, the contractors of said rebel cotton loan, asking for a copy of their contract, the amount of bonds issued, the bonds cancelled, and what moneys they have received in respect of the loan, and what effects they have on band which can be made available in the payment of interest, &c. To which Erlanger & Co. reply (Erlanger being the happy son-in-law of John Slidell,) that they have no funds and no property available for the said interest on said oan; that the money received by them in respect of the loan has been paid over to their accredited agents, and that their contract with Jeff. Davis & Co. is a private document, and cannot be seen. The bondholders must be satisfled with the prospectus. J. Henry Schroeder & Co., London agents of Erlanger & Co., make a similar reply; whereupon, at the London Tavern meeting, the committee of inquiry say that "as, sooner or later, the United States government, as successors of the late Confederate government, will call upon Messra. Erlanger & Co. to render them an account," the committee will seek no further information in that quarter. The United States are to make Erlanger & Co. show their contracts and settle up with these men! If the melancholy and morose Slidell has ever laughed an honest laugh for the last five years, it must have been at this good joke from the London Tavern. Andy Johnson and his Secretary of State have doubtless enjoyed it as the best thing of the

But the distressed bondholders in question did not stop here. They consulted a lawyer, a Mr. Fleming-a learned man upon international jurisprudence : and what does Mr. Fleming say ! He says the bonds are legally good, that they ought to be paid, according to his views of State rights; but, then, as the conquering party (the United States) may disallow and reject it, and deny the liability of the late Confederate States, the best thing that these bondholders can do is to bring suit against Erlanger & Co. Fleming thus gets off a good joke for the nent of Erlanger and Slidell, who, with their money in their pockets, can afford to be

The committee finally conclude that proba bly at some time or other the United States, or States of the late Southern confederacy, will redeem their bonds-about twelve millions of dollars; that, as they sell now for something at the London Stock Exchange, they are not wholly worthless; that Mr. Seward does not

understand his true policy at all, and that, by holding out to them strong inducements in view of other loans, perhaps the Southern States may club together and pay this one, because they are bound to do it to fulfil their sacred obligations; and lastly, that if "the large and influential bondholders" in this cotton loan do not come forward and help in this business they will be shown up. From all this it will be seen that these unhappy small fry bondholders, the chaps who have really put in their money, are in that "parlous state" which calls for charitable knock in the head to put an end to their misery; and President Johnson's despatch to the Governor of Georgia will do it.

The New York Herald Agitating the

This journal seems to come out like a daily earthquake, agitating the whole world, if the remarks of its contemporaries may be accepted as true. Happen what may, the HERALD is held esponsible for everything that occurs. In vain have we modestly declined a responsibility so universal and so onerous; it is forced upon us. nolens volens, by the rest of the press. At various times cliques and factions, alarmed at the extent of a power the origin of which they could neither understand nor appreciate, have conspired to put us down. Some of these conspiracies have been large, some small, some worth noticing and some contemptible; but it is hardly necessary to say that they have all been unsuccessful. We have gone on, peaceably and benevolently, upon a course which we distinetly marked out thirty years ago, until we now have the greatest and the best journal ever published. Our detractors have been many; but our friends have outnumbered them a thousand to one. Every day we address a constituency more numerous than that of any President or other potentate, and every day we find the number of our readers increasing. The Arctic explorer, wintering upon frozen seas, looks to the HERALD for his news, and the missionary carries it along with his Bible among the savages of the tropic zones. There is no monarch who does not have it read to him, and no democrat who does not desire to peruse its crowded columns. Many persons foolishly profess to dislike it; but everybody reads it. That a paper so universal in its circulation and so comprehensive in its records of current events should excite constant comment is not singular; but yet the space and attention bestowed upon it by other papers are really remarkable in its history.

Just at present the HERALD mania appear to have broken out with renewed vigor. You cannot take up one of the other journals of this city without finding the HERALD treated as a most important and interesting topic. How much money we make and how much money we have lost; what bargains we closed and what bargains we backed out of; how we quarrelled with this man and how the other man quarrelled with us; what a splendid new office we are going to build and what a splendid old office we are going to leave; how the French mission was offered to us and how the French mission was not offered to us; what extraordinary crimes we have committed and what extra ordinary virtues we possess; how we are the greatest ignoramus and how we are the greatest philosopher of the age-these are the staple gossips of the rest of the press. Our personal appearance does not escape these attlers. Sometimes we are more ugly than Andy Johnson and more shabby than Greeley, and sometimes we have a most majestic countenance and dress like Beau Brummel. Our religion is not spared. Often we are set down as a Roman Catholic and a great favorite with the Pope, and often we are classed as an infidel. The less these scribblers know about us the more fluently they write, and those who have never seen us describe us with the utmost ease. The country papers imitate the city press in this wonderful fondness for writing about the HERALD. As they clip all the news sonal interest in our affairs. Their New York correspondents act as if they were especially instructed to devote themselves to our business. They can tell what we are going to do about the Managers' Association and what we have had for dinner. The few facts about us that they glean from the HERALD itself-for we

have no other medium of addressing the public-stimulate their imaginations and work them into a fine frenzy. These fellows investigate our private account books, keep the run of our circulation, overhear our most confidential conversations, copy long extracts from our diary, know all about our dreams, are accessory to all our plans and read our secret thoughts. If we had anything to conceal we should be terribly afraid of these omniscient chaps; but our sound and healthy conscience. our pure and virtuous life, and our Christian and consistent career, enable us to laugh at them and their ridiculous stories.

It is curious to notice how completely the Bohemians of both the metropolitan and the provincial papers identify us with the events which it is our duty to record. Had we any desire to dispute with Thurlow Weed for the honor of being the person who winds up the sun every day, we might procure ample evi-dence in support of our side of the case from the writings of these veracious people. If a party is beaten, we destroyed it; if another party started, we originated it. Does the HERALD contain the news of a dreadful murder, straighway we are pronounced a murderer. When a monarch dies, we are accused of killing him. There is no extravagance of assertion too improbable for these Munchausens. They think the HERALD a better subject to dilate upon than any other in ancient or modern history. The European papers give us more space than they gave to the recent rebellion. The Mana gers' Association has been a godsend to them. Olly Gammon of the opera furnishes free seats to about two hundred critics and correspondents of city and country press, and every opera night he fills them full of lager beer and scandal about the HERALD. The other places of amusement doubtless follow this very admirable example. A fling at the HERALD is thus secured in every criticism, and half a dozen paragraphs about the Herald adorn every New York letter. We do not, of course, complain of these frequent allusions; we simply refer to them as curiosities of journalism. They are at once the proofs and the price of popularity. The mass of rubbishy falsehoods about the HERALD served up to the public every day amuse the world and amuse us. They might easily be contradicted; but, in the first place, the game is not worth the candle, and, in the next place, we are too busy with other matters to take the necessary time and trouble. These scandals of justice. Nor can we resist the thought that.

disterm of existence, and appear to make room for others. Often our nies try to revive them; but such at- his sentence be carried out. tempts have always been failures. But now that the press of Europe has taken that matter up, and treats of the HERALD as diligontly and copiously as our own press, we may expect more food for mirth from such stories. We shall see them invented here, sent across the Atlantic, revised and improved there, and then returned to us in new forms and with further particulars, like the old fable of the three black crows. In this way the list of subscribers to the rebel cotton loan, which was communicated to the press by the State Department, came back to us endorsed by the London papers as "a HERALD forgery." We notice, however, that year by year, although the reports about us grow wilder and more numerous, they find fewer and fewer persons credulous enough to believe them. Time always vindicates us from every slander. The objects and motives of the HERALD are steadily and rapidly becoming more and more thoroughly known and respected, and we can therefore well afford to smile at attacks that are as impotent as they

are malicious. LIVELINESS IN NEW YORK.—The city of New York, as the metropolis of the nation, promises to be as lively the coming winter as it ever was during a previous season Two years ago we had the shoddy aristocracy in full blast and brilliant vulgarity. Last year we had the petroleum aristocracy, which fashed like a meteor for a while, and suddenly went into darkness as dense as a dry oil well. This winter we shall have an aristocracy of heroes and practical men-an aristocracy based upon a reunited and gigantic republic, more powerful, if not as dazzling, as any of the aristocracies of the Old World. While Washington city will be the capital where all the kitchen work of the nation will be transacted, New York will be the metropolis where all the brilliant men who have passed through the crucible of the rebellion and come forth like burnished gold will mingle with our practical men and lovely women, and erect an aristocracy of patriotism and brains, beauty and wealth, that shall be enduring. That New York will have a lively winter

there is every indication. The first class hotels are already filled to excess, and will be obliged to increase their dimensions as well as their rates of fare. Both, we believe, in some instances, have been determined upon. These hotel keepers-hotel princes in their way-are pretty good barometers of the movements of the fashionable as well as travelling population. Besides the hotel palaces already ornamenting the city, several new and splendid ones are contemplated-one by Cranston, intended to eclipse everything now existing, and another by the Lelands, that is intended to eclipse Cranston's. The Lelands have already nearly completed their extensive enlargement of the Metropolitan, with its new and immense banquet hall, which will prove the hotel wonder of the season; but they intend to outdo themselves on their new and magnificent hotel on the grand Parisian plan, a charter for which was granted by the last Legislature. Besides these new hotel projects, our far-seeing capitalis's are preparing to erect new theatres and opera houses on the most eligible sites in the city. A new French theatre is already in course of erection, and the ground for a new opera house selected. A free museum and zoological garden is already fully under way in the Park. A new theatre is to be erected in the Bowery, which will be relieved of the dramatic butcheries that nightly occur in the theatres new there. There will be as many people in the city this winter seeking amusenent as ever, and the managers of theatres might have profited by their presence had they not been both mean and stupid. There e private balls and winter than usual, and the silly managers, in discharging their musicians, only afforded the public a better opportunity for the selection of high order of musical ability to enliven private salons and soirées dansante. These parties-gay, chaste and fashionable-will take

the place of the old theatres during the winter. Thus, while the silly, and selfish, and stupid are going to smash, we see the live and electric men and capitalists of the age inaugurating new schemes that will keep pace with the ever increasing prosperity of the city in all that relates to the comfort of strangers, the pleasure of its inhabitants, the beauty of its embellishments and the grandeur of its proportions.

POLITICAL MORALITY .- For a month past every man nominated for office has been in a sort of political pillory, and his opponents have hurled at him, without stint, every malignant reproach or sneer that they could invent. Was he a candidate? Then he was a scoundred-a liar-a robber-a traftor-a murderer. Any stranger coming among us, and unlearned in our ways, would suppose that we nominated only our jailbirds and wretches for posts of honor. In some cases all that opponents have said is true; but in the majority of cases the stories are lies, told with political purpose. Some little time ago General Stocum was a highly respected soldier—a man who deserved well of the country; but yesterday half the political leaders were ready to swear that he was a rogue-one of the worst of men. And the most atrocious of these political lies start among the men who pretend to possess all the good qualities, the honor and the truth that are to be found in our city or State. But last night purified all the men who had been thus lied about. The election was over, the slander was no longer useful, and even its inventors are now ready to give it up-perhaps even to repent it. When shall our politics be purged of this sort of tactics ?

THE FATE OF WIRE.—It is understood that the President has approved the death sentence passed upon Wirs by the late military tribunal at Washington, and that his execution by hanging will take place on Friday of this week. To this measure of justice every man through-out the United States who is not at heart a traitor, or who is not a fool, will say amen. Had this most horrible monster of modern times ten thousand lives, the sacrifice of the last of them would hardly balance the frightful catalogue of his murdered Union prisoners of There is some satisfaction, however, in this reflection, that as in this inhuman and remorseless savage were concentrated all the ferocious instincts, crimes and orugities of the rebellion, he, at least, has not escaped the arm

with the execution of their marderer, the box of his unnumbered victims at anderson will rest more quietly in their trench.

THUS CONSCIENCE DOES MAKE COWARDS Us ALL.—Her Majesty's loyal province of Canada is in a very remarkable condition. No war is waged against it; no army marches towards it; no fleets threaten it—at least none that the ordinary, unassisted eye can see. But the streets of at least one of its cities are trodden by armed patrols; its arsenals are guarded by double lines of sentries; depositors are withdrawing their cash from the banks; merchants are closing up their affairs and going away, and every one is accusing his neighbor of "treason." In short, Canada is frightened out of its wits. It has refl its conduct against us in the last four years, and now expects the return, and, coward like, trembles at every breath and every rumor.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Some time gave in the HERALD an account of the preliminary arrangements made for the trial of Jeff. Davis, including the names of counsel, &c. Some of our contemporaries, ignorant of the facts, denied the correctness of our statement, and insisted that the government had, so far, made no arrangements at all for the trial of the arch traitor. But the reply of President Johnson to a deputation of ladies who recently waited upon him, suing for the pardon of Davis, fully substantiates the HERALD's report. In reply to the petitioners, the President stated that he "regretted the national character of the question restrained all private sympathy which they might have awakened in him," and further, "that complete arrangements have been made for the early legal trial of Mr. Davis, according to the laws of the land." So that doubt is settled. The sooner we have the trial the better. Then will the curtain drop upon the tragedy of the rebellion and its principal actors, we hope forever.

THE STREET CONTRACTORS' OPPORTUNITY .-Now that the election is over, and the accumulated political filth of the past few months been cleared off, the street contractors have an opportunity to attend to their proper duties and clean the public streets. Now is their opportunity to give our public thoroughfares a thorough cleansing, and, by keeping them so during the winter, destroy the food the cholers might feed upon if it visits us next summer.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-The entertain this popular establishment offer an unusual amount of attraction this week. The new trick pantomime and a d verissement, made up of dancing, singing and burlesque acting, constitute elements of amusements that are not acting, constitute elements of amusements that are not often found combined in a single evening's performances. The judgment with which this e managed is procuring for it a large amount of family support. We observe that ladies and children now form a large proportion of its audiences.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—One of the most proplaces of amusement in the metropolis is the half occu-pled by this inimitable troupe. It is always crowded whether the weather is favor nowhere can the amusement seeker find better value for burlesques, and cracked voices, establishments. Everything is of the best. There are not four such artistes in the profession as Bird Bernard, Wambold, and Backus. Such a combination talent will always be sure to monopolize public favor.

Athonsoum, between Fourth street and Astor place, where Nicola Moister's beautiful paintings still attract large and fashionable audiences. The scenic illusions representing dawn, noonday, sunset, moonlight and tempest, that add to the charm of these superb specimens of diorantic art are admirably managed, and the exhibition has the additional advantage of present-ing not one solitary feature or incident that could wound the most susceptible imagination or offend the reflections taste. In fine, it is really a meritorious e addressed to the intellect as well as to artistic fancy. The ladies will be gratified to learn that the fifth matince takes place to day at two P. M., and will no doubt crowd the hall.

1 SOUTH CAPOLINA ELECTIC

John L. Manning Elected for the Short Term-Benjamin F. Dunkin Elected SAVANNAIL NOV. 2, 1865

A despatch to the Savannah Republican from Columbia, S. C., on the 1st inst., says:—Ex-Governor J. L. Manuing was elected United States Senator for the short term, ending 1867, and Hon. B. F. Dunkin was elected Chief Justice, to fill the vacancy of Judge O'Neal.

DISCOURSE OF A NEW JERSEY MINISTER PRIENDLY
SENTIMENTS ON WAR AND PEACE—SBOTS, LAWS,
LOVE, CHARITY, ETC.

The Society of Friends held a meeting last evening at
their meeting house in Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth
evenue. The society, having no stated regular meetings
or stallorary ministers, come together at occasional periods, as the call of a teacher regularly "minuted" from
his own "meeting" was a "man them. riods, as the call of a teacher regularly "minutes his own "meeting" may a "mmon them. When a meeting deems a member impresse, with concern for the general society, and desirous and worthy of imparting general society, and desirous and worthy of imparting

ing deems a member impresse. With concern for the general society, and desirous and worthy of imparting instruction and religious good to their people, their authorities furnish those credentials by which the minister obtains recognition and proper reception at any place in the country where he may visit.

The occasion of the meeting last evening was a visit from Minister John Hunt, of New Jersey, who is now travelling among his co-religionists.

The worship room was filled with members, one side being occupied by the iadies and the other by the male portion.

Mr. Hurn proceeded to address the meeting. He said:—The society of God's people called Quakers make a specialty of being eminently spiritual-minded. Had all the Friends been watchful of this spirit principle there would be all peace and no such divisions. His prayer was that every soul should build upon the rock of angels, Josus Christ, and nover sip from any but the true living fountain. The escence of religion was not in the elements, not in the carthquake or the hurricane, but in stillness, solitude and the voice of the 5on of God apeaking within them. Wesley, Fox and Luther, each according to his measure of light, held up to the people that spiritual life in the soul is true religion. There was no division in Christ. He was not susceptible of separation. The creaturely mined distracted Christianity. As Nimrod, the great hunter, went out to build up a tower, so sectarianism, the dragon and bosconstrictor, leaves the bosom of Christ to invent new means of climbing to heaven. The Society of Friends are the bone and sinew of governments. They do not flight against flesh and blood. They obey the law in meekly suffering, as their Saviour, and cheerfully giving submission and yielding all exactions or penalties. Under this good government he Friends should rally in love and break down sectarianism. Mr. Hunt continued at length to impress his heavers and gentle dove—the flerce wolf and mild lambven and gentle dove—the flerce wolf and mild reling together in the ark. So should this mily live in flowing gentality, in unity of spirit a nd of peace. After further very interesting exercises, prayers, &c.,

Balloon Bridal.

Balloon Bridal.

If the weather prove favorable this day the intended balloon bridal will take place. A wedding ceremony so novel and romantic will doubtless be witnessed by an immenae number of spectators. The young lady who is about to take this important step in life is, as has been previously stated in the Herano, Miss Mary West Jenkina, of St. Louis, and the gentleman who bears her company on the honeymoon is Dr. John F. Boynton, of Syracuse. The wedding ceremony will be performed by the Rev. F. De Witz Talmadge, of Philadelphia, at two P. H. sharp, and will be so arranged that none but those inside the encioure will witness it. Immediately after the ceremony the brids and groom, accompanied by the Misses Boynton and other invited guests, will start out their bridal tour. Every accommodation has been arranged for a satisfactory view on the part of those procent. The arrangements for the bridal have been undertaken by Professor Lowe personally, and will be carried out with that good taste which has obagacterized.